



Certificate of Analysis

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Product Name: Reparixin L-lysine salt Catalog No.: 6957 Batch No.: 1

CAS Number: 266359-93-7

IUPAC Name: $(\alpha R)-\alpha$ -Methyl-4-(2-methylpropyl)-N-(methylsulfonyl)benzeneacetamide L-Lysine salt

1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Batch Molecular Formula: $C_{14}H_{21}NO_3S.C_6H_{14}N_2O_2.H_2O$

Batch Molecular Weight: 447.6

Physical Appearance: White solid

Solubility: DMSO to 50 mM

water to 5 mM with gentle warming

Storage: Store at -20°C

Batch Molecular Structure:

0 0 C₆H₁₄N₂O₂

2. ANALYTICAL DATA

HPLC: Shows 99.9% purity

¹H NMR: Consistent with structure

Mass Spectrum: Consistent with structure

Optical Rotation: $[\alpha]_D = -21.1$ (Concentration = 1.15, Solvent = Methanol)

Microanalysis:

Carbon Hydrogen Nitrogen

Theoretical 53.67 8.33 9.39 Found 53.41 8.18 9.15

Caution - Not Fully Tested • Research Use Only • Not For Human or Veterinary Use

Product Information

Print Date: Mar 13th 2024

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IUPAC Name: $(\alpha R)-\alpha$ -Methyl-4-(2-methylpropyl)-N-(methylsulfonyl)benzeneacetamide L-Lysine salt

Description:

Reparixin L-lysine salt is a potent and noncompetitive CXCR1 and CXCR2 allosteric antagonist (IC $_{50}$ = 1 nM for inhibition of CXCL8-induced human polymorphonuclear cell migration). Also inhibits migration of rodent neutrophils induced by CXCL1, CXCL2, CXCL8 and CINC-1. Inhibits vascular permeability and neutrophil recruitment in in vivo models of mild and severe ischemia/reperfusion injury. Also selectively depletes cancer stem cells in human breast cancer cell lines and xenograft models.

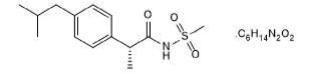
Physical and Chemical Properties:

Batch Molecular Formula: C₁₄H₂₁NO₃S.C₆H₁₄N₂O₂.H₂O

Batch Molecular Weight: 447.6 Physical Appearance: White solid

Minimum Purity: ≥98%

Batch Molecular Structure:



Storage: Store at -20°C

Solubility & Usage Info:

DMSO to 50 mM

water to 5 mM with gentle warming

This product is supplied in lyophilized form. It may appear as a solid, gel or film and be very hard to visualize. Solutions should be made by adding solvent directly to the vial. The vial should then be vortexed vigorously to ensure the product has completely dissolved.

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Stability and Solubility Advice:

Some solutions can be difficult to obtain and can be encouraged by rapid stirring, sonication or gentle warming (in a 45-60°C water bath).

Information concerning product stability, particularly in solution, has rarely been reported and in most cases we can only offer a general guide. *Unless contradicted by product-specific protocols or instructions, our standard recommendations apply:

SOLIDS: Provided storage is as stated on the product label and the vial is kept tightly sealed, the product can be stored for up to 6 months from date of receipt.

SOLUTIONS: We recommend that stock solutions, once prepared, are stored aliquoted in tightly sealed vials at -20°C or below and used within 1 month. Wherever possible solutions should be made up and used on the same day.

References:

Ginestier *et al* (2010) CXCR1 blockade selectively targets human breast cancer stem cells *in vitro* and in xenografts. J.Clin.Invest. *120* 485. PMID: 20051626.

Bertini *et al* (2004) Noncompetitive allosteric inhibitors of the inflammatory chemokine receptors CXCR1 and CXCR2: prevention of reperfusion injury. Proc.Natl.Acad.Sci.U.S.A. *101* 11791. PMID: 15282370.

Souza *et al* (2004) Repertaxin, a novel inhibitor of rat CXCR2 function, inhibits inflammatory responses that follow intestinal ischaemia and reperfusion injury. Br.J.Pharmacol. *143* 132. PMID: 15302676.

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